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L12: Entry 1 of 4 File: EPAB Jan 2, 1992

PUB-NO: DE004020304A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: DE 4020304 A1
TITLE: Temp. measuring system for cooled electronic component - has temp. sensor pref. on polyimide sensor foil

PUBN-DATE: January 2, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ROSE, THOMAS DR RER NAT	DE

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SIEMENS AG	DE

APPL-NO: DE04020304
APPL-DATE: June 26, 1990

PRIORITY-DATA: DE04020304A (June 26, 1990)

US-CL-CURRENT: 374/120
INT-CL (IPC): G01K 1/16; G01K 7/00
EUR-CL (EPC): G01K013/00

ABSTRACT:

A temp. measuring arrangement for electronic components (6), which are cooled by contact with a coolant, comprises (a) a temp. sensor (5), mounted on the contact face between the component (6) and the coolant and accommodated in a recess in the coolant (pref. a heat sink plate, 1); and (b) thermal insulation between the sensor (5) and the coolant. Pref. the sensor is a thin film, temp.-dependent resistive sensor (5) provided on a sensor foil (4) of polyimide. ADVANTAGE - Reliable, accurate temp. measurements are obtd. with insignificant effect on component cooling.

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L10: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Sep 10, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-481950
DERWENT-WEEK: 199931

TITLE: Junction temperature determination for semiconductor component - involves using temperature sensor on carrier body next to component, and electrically connected with pin of component by specially shaped conductor path

INVENTOR: ALWON, H

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
TEMIC TELEFUNKEN MICROELECTRONIC GMBH	TELE
ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE	COGE

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997DE-1008653 (March 4, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19708653 A1	September 10, 1998		004	G01K007/01
DE 19708653 C2	July 8, 1999		000	G01K007/22
WO 9839803 A2	September 11, 1998	G	000	H01L027/02

DESIGNATED-STATES: HU JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
DE 19708653A1	March 4, 1997	1997DE-1008653	
DE 19708653C2	March 4, 1997	1997DE-1008653	
WO 9839803A2	March 4, 1998	1998WO-EP01569	

INT-CL (IPC): G01 K 7/01; G01 K 7/22; H01 L 25/16; H01 L 27/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19708653A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The method involves determining the junction temperature of at least one housed semiconductor component (4) of a circuit arrangement. The semiconductor component is arranged on a carrier body (1), which has a low thermal conductivity. A temperature sensor (6) is arranged on the carrier body, next to the semiconductor component, and is electrically connected to a pin (5) of the semiconductor component using a specially shaped conductor path (8).

The semiconductor component and the temperature sensor are preferably arranged on the same face (12) of the carrier body. The shape of the electrical conductor path is modelled using the isotherms of the heat dissipation of the semiconductor component. The carrier body is preferably formed as a printed circuit board.

USE - For thermal protection of component.

ADVANTAGE - Assures accurate determination of junction temperature, taking into

account thermal coupling between component and heat sink.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/1

TITLE-TERMS: JUNCTION TEMPERATURE DETERMINE SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENT TEMPERATURE SENSE CARRY BODY COMPONENT ELECTRIC CONNECT PIN COMPONENT SHAPE CONDUCTOR PATH

DERWENT-CLASS: S03 U11 U13

EPI-CODES: S03-B01E9; U11-F01; U13-E01;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1998-375906

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L2: Entry 1 of 2 File: EPAB Aug 17, 2000

PUB-NO: DE019852080C1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: DE 19852080 C1
TITLE: Monitoring temperature of electronic component with losses, especially power device, involves detecting cooling body or coolant temperature after power loss change, adding computed difference value

PUBN-DATE: August 17, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
CORNELIUS, PETER	DE

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
TRW AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRON & COMP	DE

APPL-NO: DE19852080
APPL-DATE: November 11, 1998

PRIORITY-DATA: DE19852080A (November 11, 1998)

INT-CL (IPC): G01 K 3/08; H01 L 23/34; H05 K 7/20
EUR-CL (EPC): G01K007/42

ABSTRACT:

The method involves detecting the temperature (Tmess) of the cooling body or coolant at a detection point that reaches equilibrium temperature after a change in power loss with a time constant greater than that with which the component reaches its equilibrium temperature The temperature of the component is determined by the addition of a temperature difference value to the detected temperature The difference value is computed using a pre-existing relationship to the power loss or on power loss and the time difference after a change in power loss. An Independent claim is also included for an arrangement for monitoring the temperature of an electronic component with losses, especially a power semiconductor.

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Freeform Search

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US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: identify defective sensor

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number**

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

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Search History

updated

DATE: Thursday, July 03, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L40	identify defective sensor	7	L40
L39	detect defective sensor	6	L39
L38	detect abnormal sensor	16	L38
L37	identify abnormal sensor	3	L37
L36	L1 and "identify abnormal"	3	L36
L35	L34 and "temperature sensor"	154	L35
L34	(sensor failure) and (calibration)	387	L34

L33	(detector failure) and (measured temperature) and (estimated temperature)	0	L33
L32	(sensor failure) and (measured temperature) and (estimated temperature)	1	L32
L31	compare measured and estimated temperatures	16	L31
L30	compared measured and estimated data	9	L30
L29	L28 and "compare estimate temperature"	0	L29
L28	L1 and "measure temperature"	3295	L28
L27	L26 and "temperature transistor"	13	L27
L26	cooling transistor	101	L26
L25	cooling transitor	0	L25
L24	L21 and "coolant"	7	L24
L23	L21 and "cooling temperature"	5	L23
L22	L21 and "coolant temperature"	1	L22
L21	transistor temperature	1246	L21
L20	(transistor tmperature) and (coolant temperature)	0	L20
L19	(transitor temperature) and (coolant temperature)	0	L19
L18	L16 and "failed sensor"	10	L18
L17	L16 and "malfunctioning sensor"	2	L17
L16	L15 and "calibration"	1220	L16
L15	L1 and "temperature sensor"	5577	L15
L14	L1 and "reference temperature sensor"	57	L14
DB=PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L13	3715231	3	L13
L12	4020304	4	L12
L11	04020304	2	L11
L10	19708653	1	L10
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L9	(1052080) and (1998)	2	L9
L8	1052080	9	L8
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L7	L6 and "power semiconductor"	6	L7
L6	L5 and "temperature"	2501	L6
L5	Cornelius	7599	L5
L4	L3 and "temperature"	17	L4
L3	Cornelios	63	L3

DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L2	19852080	2	L2

DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L1	374/$	25621	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: JPAB Aug 20, 1996

PUB-NO: JP408211881A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 08211881 A
TITLE: WHISLE HAVING TONE COLOR CHANGING ROTARY BODY

PUBN-DATE: August 20, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SERON, SUREN V

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SERON MFG CO

APPL-NO: JP07278230
APPL-DATE: October 3, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): G10 K 5/00

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a multiple tone color type whistle which can selectively change tone color and pitch and can return them to a former tone color or can change them further by selectively positioning a closing body in, a desired one of specific positions.

SOLUTION: A body part 10 contains a blowing port 12 and two resonance chambers 14 and 16 of a cylindrical shape as a whole, and the two chambers 14 and 16 are separated from each other by a partition wall 18 whose whole is positioned in the center. Here, plural tone color changing holes 36 are also arranged in the body part 10, and these hole 36 extend by penetrating through a wall of the body part 10, and reach the resonance chamber 16 related to an opening part 28. Therefore, the chamber 16 fluidly communicates with the tone color changing holes 36. When desired, the tone color changing holes 36 can be fluidly communicated with the cylindrical resonance chamber 14 related to an opening part 26. Or the holes 36 can be fluidly communicated with both chambers 14 and 16.